

APPENDIX N

MANNING LEVELS FOR DIVE TEAMS

TABLE I
SCUBA - Untethered, 0 to 100 feet

Untethered SCUBA divers shall always be accompanied by another diver in continuous visual contact.

When depth of dive is 0-100 ft, the minimum dive team will be composed as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Diving supervisor | 1 |
| Divers (in visual contact) | 2 |
| Standby diver* | 1 |
| Total team divers | 4 |

TABLE II
SCUBA - Tethered with communications, 0 to 100 feet

When
depth of the dive is 0-100 ft, the minimum dive team will be composed as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| Diving supervisor | 1 |
| Diver in water | 1 |
| Standby diver*(tethered with communications) | 1 |
| Tender** | 1 |
| Total team members | 4 |

TABLE III
Surface supplied air - 0 to 100 feet

When surface supplied air is being used as the diving mode, the minimum dive team will be composed as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Diving supervisor | 1 |
| Diver | 1 |
| Standby diver* | 1 |
| Tender** | 1 |
| Total team members | 4 |

TABLE IV
Surface supplied mixed gas diving (HeO₂)

For Surface supplied mixed gas diving, the minimum dive team will consist of:

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Diving supervisor | 1 |
| Diver | 1 |
| Standby diver* | 1 |
| Tenders | 2 |
| Life support technician** | 1 |
| Total team members | 6 |

*The standby diver will be rested and capable of performing emergency rescue assistance. The standby diver shall be sufficiently free of residual nitrogen to allow for 25 minutes of bottom time at the working depth without exceeding "No Decompression Limits."

**The life support technician will serve as the qualified chamber technician.

APPENDIX O

RECOMMENDED SAFE PRACTICES FOR TREE MAINTENANCE AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

These recommended safe practices are in addition to the required safe practices contained in Section 31.

1. Tree Climbing.

a. The climber should not trust the capability of a dead branch to support his or her weight. If possible, dead branches should be broken off on the way up and hands and feet should be placed on separate limbs.

b. A worker should never shin a tree for a distance greater than 5 m (15 ft) or shin for any distance beyond his demonstrated physical abilities. When the climbing distance is greater than 8 m (25 ft) or is beyond the worker's physical capability, the worker should not climb or footlock the rope but should use a safety saddle or sling, instead.

c. The climbing rope should be passed around the trunk of the tree as high above the ground as possible using branches with a wide crotch to prevent any binding of the safety rope. Exception: palms and other trees with similar growth characteristics that will not allow a climbing rope to move freely. The crotch selected for tying should be directly above the work area, or as close to such a position as possible, but located in such a way that a slip of fall would swing the worker away from any electrical conductor. The rope should be passed around the main leader or an upright branch, using the limb as a stop. Feet, hands, and ropes should be kept out of tight V-shaped crotches.

d. While climbing, the location of all electrical conductors should be noted and the worker should climb on the side of the tree that is away from electrical conductors, if possible.